

One consolation—you cannot prevent unpleasant features of life in your neighborhood, but you can MOVE AWAY. Look at the tenant-hunting ads.

The Courier-Journal.

It wouldn't pay you to spend a dollar advertising a used article worth seventy-five cents. But it might pay to spend fifty cents on it—just to see if you can write an ad. that will SELL a thing.

VOL. CVIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 14,170.

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1907.—10 PAGES.

PRICE (THREE CENTS. ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.)

The Weather.

Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Kentucky—Fair Friday and Saturday. Colder in west portion Friday night. Colder Saturday.
Indiana—Fair and colder Friday. Saturday fair; fresh northwest winds.
Tennessee—Fair Friday; colder in west portion at night. Saturday fair and colder.

THE LATEST.

William Marconi and his assistants at Glouce Bay, N. S., yesterday inaugurated a regular, transatlantic wireless service. Representatives of various newspapers were present at the opening of the service. World-wide interest was manifested in the event, and Mr. Marconi declared last night that he was entirely satisfied with the results.

The committee which is engaged in counting proxies was not prepared to make its report to the Illinois Central stockholders in Chicago yesterday and the meeting was adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The general situation is unchanged, both sides claiming that they expect to control the meeting.

Secretary Taft was entertained at luncheon in Manila yesterday by Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the military division of the Philippines. In the afternoon he attended a reception at Jesuit College and in the evening he was present at a reception given by the officers of the army and navy.

A bulletin issued by Chief Willis L. Moore, of the Weather Bureau in Washington, says an earthquake shock was recorded at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning which lasted three-quarters of an hour, and that the earthquake probably occurred 5,600 miles away.

New York's financial district suffered an upheaval yesterday as the result of the collapse of a corner in United Copper and the suspension of Otto Heinze & Co., a prominent brokerage firm. The liabilities of the suspended firm may reach \$2,500,000.

News has reached Lewes, Del., that the standardizing test of the new battleship Mississippi was successfully made over a measured mile at the mouth of the Delaware Bay. The contract requirements called for seventeen knots speed.

A cablegram received at the Harvard astronomical observatory yesterday stated that Melish's comet had been observed at Kiel the evening of October 13 in light ascension eight hours twenty-six minutes.

The United States armored cruisers Tennessee, flagship of Rear Admiral Schure, and Washington, which are on their way to Magdalena Bay from Hampton Roads, passed south of St. Thomas, D. W. I.

The Department of Agriculture has declined to extend the time for the labels on food products now in the hands of the jobbers. In the opinion of the board sufficient time has elapsed in which to readjust their business.

Gen. Granville M. Dodge, of New York, was yesterday elected Commander-in-Chief of the National Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, now in annual session in Philadelphia.

Miss Rose L. Fritz successfully defended her title as champion typewriter at the National Business Show in New York last night, making a net score of 5,214 words in one hour's copying.

An investigation of the nonenforcement of the pure food act discloses the fact that the Department of Justice is responsible for it, according to advice from Washington.

The annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for the fiscal year ended June 30, shows gross earnings of \$8,552,924, an increase of more than \$6,000,000 over 1906.

A group of bandits under the command of Gil Calder, which recently had been committing extensive depredations in the vicinity of Cienfuegos, Cuba, has surrendered.

T. W. House, a private banker of Houston, Tex., has assigned with liabilities of \$2,000,000. It is stated that the assets are sufficient to pay out in full.

Gov. Davidson and staff, of Wisconsin, yesterday dedicated the Wisconsin State monument erected at Andersonville, Ga., to the memory of Federal soldiers.

A panic was caused at Naples yesterday owing to the sudden cessation of smoke from all the craters of Vesuvius, accompanied by loud detonations.

The general condition of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is said to be unsatisfactory, but his physicians are still giving out optimistic reports.

It is stated in Philadelphia that there is no truth in the report current in New York of a break between P. A. B. Widener and Thomas F. Ryan.

Haller, Schiele & Co., an old banking house of Hamburg, Germany, failed yesterday with liabilities of from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

Former United States District Judge J. H. Hawley, of Nevada, died yesterday in San Francisco of kidney disease.

Fire yesterday destroyed \$150,000 worth of property at Oakes, N. D.

BIG CRASH ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Sensations Followed Each Other in New York.

Firm of Otto Heinze & Co. Is Suspended.

Amalgamated Copper Company Cuts Dividend.

MARKET HALTING AND WEAK.

New York, Oct. 17.—Sensations followed each other in rapid succession in the financial district to-day as the result of the collapse of the projected corner in United Copper and the suspension of a prominent brokerage firm yesterday. The firm of Otto Heinze & Co. was suspended on the Stock Exchange.

Amalgamated Cuts Dividend.

G. Augustus Heinze, the Butte copper magnate, resigned the presidency of the Mercantile National Bank of New York.

The Amalgamated Copper Company at its directors' meeting cut its quarterly dividend from 2 per cent. to 1 per cent.

The directors of the Boston and Montana Copper Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$6 in place of a former dividend of \$12.

The failure of Haller, Schiele & Co., prominent bankers of Hamburg, Germany, with liabilities that may reach \$7,500,000, was announced.

The State Savings Bank of Butte, Mont., of which the Heinzes are the principal stockholders, suspended.

Halting and Irregular.

As a result of these sensations the stock market was halting and irregular, but there was an apparent feeling that the break of the attempted corner in United Copper had cleared the atmosphere somewhat, and the market rallied before the close.

The suspension of Otto Heinze & Co., of which firm Max M. Schulze is the Stock Exchange member, was based on a complaint to the exchange made by the Gross & Kleeberg, the Stock Exchange firm which failed yesterday.

In a communication to the president of the Stock Exchange this firm charged Otto Heinze & Co. with refusing to accept 3,202 shares of United Copper, said to have been bought on the order of the Heinze firm. This action, Gross & Kleeberg state, was responsible for their failure. Attorneys for this firm stated to-day that the amount owing to the firm by the Heinze firm aggregates \$600,000.

The Heinze firm announced that it is perfectly solvent and that all its legal obligations will be met. The attorneys say that the suspensions by the Stock Exchange was accepted by the firm in order to give the latter an opportunity to sift its legal obligations from numerous claims which have been made against it and which it is alleged are not legal obligations.

Heinze's Resignation.

The resignation of F. Augustus Heinze from the presidency of the Mercantile National Bank, it is said, was decided on at a midnight meeting at the home of C. W. Morse, who is largely interested in the bank. It was announced this morning, Mr. Heinze at the same time giving out a statement in which he said that his resignation was due to the fact that he wished to devote all of his time to straightening out the business of his brothers' firm.

He stated positively that he had not disposed of his holdings in the bank, and that the control would remain where it had been, and that he would continue as a director. William B. Ridgeley, at present United States Controller of the Currency, has been tendered the office of president of the Mercantile National Bank, but has not decided whether or not he will accept. The low price of refined copper, which dropped even lower to-day, and the disorganized condition of that metal in the market is the reason given for the reduction of the dividend in the copper companies. The announcement of the Amalgamated quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. came as a surprise. While it was known there would be a reduction of 1 1/2 per cent. was the lowest dividend expected.

Hamburg Firm's Failure.

The failure of the Hamburg firm and the Butte bank both followed closely on the news of the suspension of the Heinze firm on the Stock Exchange. The German firm is said to have lost heavily in the recent drop in copper and yesterday and to-day's developments on the New York Stock Exchange are said to have forced the failure.

The Butte bank was largely controlled by the Heinze interests. F. Augustus Heinze being the principal stockholder, and news of the Otto Heinze suspension of the Stock Exchange change of the failure of the Hamburg firm precipitated a run which immediately caused the suspension of the bank. In a statement issued by the officers it was declared that the bank is perfectly solvent and that suspension is solely

for the purpose of gaining time to arrange the bank's affairs.

A number of meetings were held to-day in the office of Otto Heinze & Co., but no statement of any sort was given out. It is said that the claims against the firm, growing principally out of the attempted corner in United Copper, may reach \$2,500,000.

PRIVATE BANKING FIRM.

Haller, Schiele & Co. At Hamburg Go To The Wall.

Hamburg, Oct. 17.—The old private banking firm of Haller, Schiele & Co. failed to-day. The liabilities of the firm are variously stated and it was estimated early in the day that they were in the neighborhood of \$5,000,000, but the Hamburger Nachrichten says this afternoon it is informed by a banker, who is in a position to know the facts, that the liabilities will reach \$7,500,000. This will make the crash of this firm the biggest bank failure in Germany since the famous break-down of the Leipziger bank in June, 1901. The assets of the firm have not yet been ascertained, but in banking circles the capital of the partners is declared to be \$2,250,000.

Nearly all the joint stock and private banks in Hamburg are affected in varying degrees by this failure, but a number of them say their claims are adequately secured. Among the firm's (Concluded On 2d Page, 5th Column.)

KILLED ATTEMPTING TO ARREST INSANE MAN

BARRICADED IN HOUSE AND FIRED AT OFFICERS.

STILL FORTIFIED IN HIS ROOM AND DEFIES ARREST.

OF A PROMINENT FAMILY.

Covington, Tenn., Oct. 17.—While endeavoring to arrest James P. Strutz, an insane man who escaped from the Bolivar State Asylum, near Atoka, about a month ago, Deputy Sheriff Charles M. Webb, of Atoka, was killed, and Deputy Louis Ogilvie, of this city, was dangerously wounded shortly before noon to-day. Since his escape from the asylum Strutz had at the home of his brother, near Atoka.

Several days ago he became unruly and his relatives asked that he be taken into custody. It was with this end in view the officers went to the Strutz home to-day. When they attempted to force their way into the room in which the insane man had barricaded himself Strutz fired on them with the result as stated. At last reports he was still barricaded in the room and defied arrest. A posse of farmers has been organized to effect his capture.

Strutz is a man of about middle age and is a member of one of the most prominent families in this county. His mind became unbalanced from brooding over his failure in business fifteen years ago.

"WHO'S IN THERE?" ASKED MISS HEWLETT

IT WAS HER FATHER, DEAD IN AN AMBULANCE.

Owensboro, Oct. 17.—[Special.]—"Who is that in the ambulance?" asked Miss Mary Hewlett as she stood on the street corner this afternoon and watched the closed conveyance dash by. A man who did not know the young woman, replied, "It was Old Man Matthew Hewlett, he was run over by a street car on Main street and killed a few minutes ago."

With a cry the girl dropped the bundle she was holding in her hands and fell in faint to the pavement. It was her father who had been run over and killed. The girl was removed to her home and is prostrated.

Mr. Hewlett, who was a respected citizen seventy-six years of age, was standing near the car track when a car approached. He was told of the approach of the car and became confused and stepped in front of it. He was dragged forty-five feet and killed to death.

BRITISH LINERS GET SUBSIDY FROM AMERICA

BY REASON OF THEIR SPEED POSTAL AUTHORITIES WILL PAY A PREMIUM.

Washington, Oct. 17.—By reason of their speed new Canadian, Lusitania and Mauretania, will receive from the United States Government from \$4,000 to \$6,000 every time they leave New York for carrying first-class mail destined to Europe. An order to this effect has been issued by Second Assistant Postmaster General McCleary, and the Lusitania took her first consignment of mail on her last sailing. No contract to this effect is necessary, as the rate to be paid, thirty-five cents a pound, is fixed by international agreement between the postal authorities of America and Europe.

Funeral of Mrs. Ledridge.

Versailles, Ky., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—The body of Mrs. Carrie Ledridge, who died several years ago at Phoenix, Arizona, of tuberculosis, was brought here and interred in the Versailles cemetery. Services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. G. H. Rouse. Mrs. Ledridge was forty-one years old. She was the widow of W. Scott Ledridge, of this county, and is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Emmett Grady, Misses Maurice and Bernice Ledridge.

FLASHES NEWS ACROSS OCEAN

Marconi Sees Another Triumph of His Invention.

Notable Gathering On Bleak Cape Breton Coast.

Wireless Service Opened For Commercial Business.

OVERLAND LINES TO FOLLOW.

Glouce Bay, N. S., Oct. 17.—The inauguration of a regular transatlantic wireless service was accomplished by William Marconi and his assistants to-day. Mr. Marconi stated to-night that more than five thousand words had been transmitted between the station at Port Morien, six miles from here, and the Irish station.

Invitations to a large number of guests were issued for 2 o'clock this afternoon but the world-wide interest in the undertaking brought a flood of messages in the early morning and the service was opened shortly after daylight. Among those present at the opening of the new service were representatives of a score of English, Irish and American newspapers.

Marconi Satisfied.

"I am entirely satisfied with the results," said Mr. Marconi to-night. "A great many papers have wired me for a personal statement of the accomplishment of the object, I have been working for several years, but I am too busy to-day to dictate anything. You can say, however, that everything has worked splendidly; we are going to operate a limited service for a time, but we have already handled from five thousand to ten thousand words to-day on account of it being special day and a large number of congratulatory and press messages having been exchanged between London and New York. We did not transmit commercial or private messages as a rule to-day, as we made it a sort of press day.

You cannot call it an inaugural or opening. We had our real opening two years ago when telegrams were passed by our system between the President and the King. We have not, therefore, addressed anything to crowned heads, but we are just quietly starting to do a regular business between Europe and America in continuation of the old service. Sir Wilfred Laurier sent two messages by our system this morning, one addressed to the British people. We also received here a message from Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner in London."

Overland Work Next.

The inventor expressed absolute confidence in the triumph achieved in transatlantic communication and in the future of long distance wireless telegraphy. He said the work at the Cape Breton station was now practically finished and did not longer require his attention, which would be turned upon the problem of overland wireless communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of America, and other matters. Transatlantic communication will not be the first question he will take up personally, but it will be dealt with in due course, he says.

Marconi will leave for New York in about a week on his way to England. R. W. Stylian, chief engineer of the Canadian Marconi Company, who has been at the Cape Breton station continuously for two years, received the press reports.

The Station.

The station is situated on a bleak projection of the Cape Breton coast immediately overlooking the ocean. A high wind was blowing when the press reporters arrived, but they were assured that the condition of the weather makes no difference in wireless telegraphy. The station is the property of the Canadian Marconi Company and is estimated by Mr. Stylian to have cost \$100,000 independent of expenditures for experimenting incidental to the first attempts to make practical use of a new invention. There are twenty-four pine masts, 180 feet high, arranged in a circle of 3,000 feet diameter. The masts are wired and connected with the four towers forming the center of the circle. The towers are wooden, 215 feet high and surmounted by masts fifty feet in height.

Among the messages which were transmitted to-day was one from Sir Hiram Maxim and a telegram from the London Daily Mail to President Roosevelt.

The principal advance in long distance sending which Marconi has made in two years is described as the perfecting of a receiver many more times more sensitive than the original instrument. Details have been kept secret.

Formally Opened.

This morning the wireless station here flashed to the station at Clifden, on the coast of Ireland, a message from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, congratulating the English people upon the inauguration of transatlantic communication. The message was addressed to the London Standard and was relayed from the Irish coast to the British metropolis on the inland telegraph lines.

Upon receipt of this message a dis-

patch was sent from London through the Marconi stations to the New York Times. After the transmission of the first eastward message England's dispatch to Canada was received and the station was declared formally open for commercial business.

London Greatly Interested.

London, Oct. 17.—Several of the newspapers to-day received dispatches from the Marconi station at Glouce Bay, N. S., and many persons sent congratulatory messages to Marconi, including Lord Mayor Bell, of London, the Duke of Argyll and Lord Strathcona, the Canadian High Commissioner. The public displayed great interest in the opening of the transatlantic service. Several hundred persons attempted to send private messages, but the company refused to accept general business.

Balloons Take Experimental Flight.

Aeronauts Go Up At Night To See How It Feels.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 17.—Two balloon teams that are to compete in the international races for the James Gordon Bennett cup next Monday ascended to-day in smaller balloons, and with the expectation of staying up all night to test ballooning conditions in the darkness.

Aeronauts J. C. McCoy and Capt. Charles De F. Meyer, who will man the American in the United States Signal Corps balloon No. 10 and drifted off in a northerly direction. Two hours later Alan R. Hawley and Augustus Post, pilot and aids respectively of the balloon St. Louis, ascended and drifted in the Stevens 21, taking the same general direction as McCoy and Chandler.

Both the experimental balloon and Stevens 21 are small compared with the cup contenders, but the aeronauts figured that almost ideal weather conditions would enable them to remain in the air until daybreak. It was announced there would be no attempt at a race, the flight being merely experimental.

WHERE IS THE MISSING EARTHQUAKE?

OFFICIAL INSTRUMENTS HAD IT 5,000 MILES AWAY.

SOMEWHAT NEARER THAN SAN FRANCISCO DISTURBANCE.

INTEREST AMONG SCIENTISTS.

Washington, Oct. 17.—Official statements to-day regarding the violent earthquake recorded yesterday and followed by a disturbance of less magnitude to-day, indicate that the earthquake occurred at a point between 3,900 and 5,000 miles away. The only direction indicated is that the motion was either east or west. To-day's shock, which kept the Weather Bureau seismograph moving for three-quarters of an hour, may have been an after-shock of yesterday's disturbance.

The occurrence has created widespread interest among scientists. It is possible that Congress will be asked at its next session to authorize the extension of seismographic observations, so that records may be made by the Government at various points in the United States. The coast and geodetic survey in an official statement to-day says that the observer of that office, stationed at Clifden, Ireland, has made a detailed report of the violent shock of yesterday, setting forth that the times of the principal phases, 75th meridian time, were as follows: Beginning of tremors, 8:59:45 a. m.; beginning of large wave, 9:13:52 a. m.; maximum displacement, 9:16:45 a. m., ending approximately at 11 a. m. "From a study of the records of many earthquakes," the statement added, "Prof. O'Mahury, the observer, has deduced a relation between the direction of the preliminary waves and the distance of the center of disturbance. According to his formula, the present earthquake is about 3,900 miles from Clifden. By comparison with the records of the San Francisco earthquake, the distance would appear to be somewhat less."

TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. FORREST.

SEVERAL HUNDRED GRIZZLED VETERANS MET AT MEMPHIS.

IDEAL DAY AND VAST CROWDS THROGGED STREETS.

BIG BARBECUE AFTER PARADE.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 17.—Several hundred grizzled veterans of the Civil War, survivors of the cavalry command of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, met here to-day in their fifteenth annual reunion. Besides the men who served under Forrest, there are many other veterans in attendance. This is the second time the reunion has been held in Memphis and elaborate preparations have been made to properly care for the visitors.

The day was ideal and large crowds thronged the streets to witness the parade which started at 10 o'clock in the morning. About 400 Forrest veterans were in the line, and the line of parade which included members of the Southern Mothers' Organization, Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, local members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Junior Confederate Memorial Association and others.

The first division was composed of Tennessee troops under command of Major General Baxter Smith.

At the head of the second division, Mississippi and Alabama troops, was Major General E. W. Rucker, and the third division, composed of veterans from Texas, Missouri and Arkansas, was commanded by Major General V. Y. Cook.

The parade ended at Forrest Park, where an imposing statue of the cavalry leader stands. The ceremonies at this monument were simple and affecting. An invocation was read, a eulogy on the life of the general was read by J. P. Young, of Memphis, and benediction was pronounced by the Rev. G. B. Baskerville. The veterans were then escorted to East End Park, where a huge barbecue was spread.

STILL COUNTING I. C. PROXIES

Inspectors Not Prepared To Make Their Report.

Stockholders To Meet Again This Afternoon.

Harriman Makes a Talk To the Press Reporters.

FAIR PLAY FOR RAILROADS.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Until three men, who are locked in a room assiduously counting proxies, are able to report to the stockholders of the Illinois Central road, there will be no election of directors. Twice to-day the stockholders assembled only to be told that the proxy inspectors were not prepared to report.

The final adjournment was held shortly after 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and carried the meeting over until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The attorneys for Mr. Harriman, who have all along been anxious to push matters to a speedy conclusion, chafed sorely under the delays imposed by the proxy inspectors. When it was evident at the morning meeting that the committee would not be able to report, Mr. Cromwell went to Judge Edgar Farrar, who represents Mr. Fish, with the proposition that all the proxies should be thrown upon a table in the general meeting and that conflicting proxies should be thrown out. This would have been made and the proposition was promptly declined by Judge Farrar. Mr. Cromwell expressed himself as anxious for a "show down." The Fish faction, however, declined to consider the plan for a moment, and Mr. Cromwell was forced to acquiesce in the delay.

Harriman Talks To Reporters.

While the meeting was waiting for some further word from the committee in order to determine the time to which the adjournment should be taken, Mr. Harriman picked up his chair and, carrying it to the end of the press table, sat down with the remark: "I think you gentlemen can do more to settle this railroad situation than anybody else."

When asked for an explanation he said:

"You can do it by refusing to print one side of a proposition until you have seen the man on the other side and let him have his say at the same time. I am sick, and most other men are also sick of the continued attacks made on the railroads. When charges are made against a railroad the proper thing to do is to refrain from publishing them until the party bringing the charge and the representatives of the railroad have had a conference, with representatives of the press present. As such things are now run the charges are printed in the papers and the public receives a wrong impression, because the railroad side of the question is not given at the same time. It is the first impression that counts. Very often a railroad is not able to make a reply for several weeks after the charge has been brought and the denial is not then noticed because the matter is no longer fresh news. The way to settle such things is to get together at the outset and let the charge and denial go before the public at the same time. This would do away with much of the ill-feeling that is now created against the railroads."

Cites An Example.

"An instance of where the Southern Pacific was guilty in a technical sense of the violation of the law, and was in fact entirely guiltless, is found in the trouble we had when the Colorado river broke over its banks. We spent millions of dollars in forcing the river back into its channel. It was too big a job for the Government to tackle and we had to do it ourselves. The Colorado Development Company, which did the work, although we paid the bill, asked for a rate on the material which was to be used in damming up the river. The Southern Pacific quoted to the company the same rate it charges against itself for the transportation of its own supplies. This was a different rate from the one legally established for the handling of such stuff. We were, therefore, guilty of a violation of law in fact, but we were entirely guiltless in spirit."

"Many times charges have been brought against the railroads which could be as easily explained as in this case. It is only because the explanation is not allowed to be promptly given that so much ill-feeling is created against the railroads."

When asked if he had proposed this plan to other railroad men, Mr. Harriman said that he had not; that he desired to feel them out on the proposition before doing so. He might take action, he said, within two or three months, but was not positive just what he would do.

Transfer Books Open.

Before it was definitely announced that the proxy committee would not be able to report the attorneys on both sides were somewhat startled by the suggestion that the transfer books of

the company were open. When the stockholders' meeting was originally called, it was not thought that it would last over one day, and the announcement was made that the books would be open again on October 17. After a hasty conference, it was decided that there was no way in which the books could be closed to-day and it was therefore decided that they would be allowed to remain open until 3 o'clock in the afternoon when they were again closed until next Tuesday at 11 a. m. It was agreed between the attorneys that no effort should be made on either side to purchase stock during the day.

At the afternoon meeting which lasted but a few moments it was at first proposed to take an adjournment until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The proxy committee, however, declared that it would be ready to report at that time. Upon motion of Mr. Cromwell the meeting then went over until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Slump In Attendance.

The attendance to-day was much smaller than yesterday, and only a few people were present when the final adjournment for the day was taken.

The general situation remains unchanged. Both sides claim that they expect to control the meeting, and both are hunting proxies. Mr. Fish made a statement of his position in the matter and Mr. Peabody declared Mr. Fish had not voted for him. He was then voting upon the subject.

FISH LOSES TEMPER.

Has Sharp Clash With President of the Mutual Life.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Probably the most interesting incident of yesterday's meeting of Illinois Central directors, which preceded the annual meeting of the stockholders, was a tilt between Charles A. Peabody, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Stuyvesant Fish.

Mr. Peabody is regarded as one of the most dignified men in New York. A sharp arose as to certain action at a previous meeting. Mr. Fish made a statement of his position in the matter and Mr. Peabody declared Mr. Fish had not voted for him. He was then voting upon the subject.

One word led to another and Mr. Peabody at last passed the limit. He stated that what Mr. Fish said was far from the truth. Mr. Fish arose and shouted at his opponent. He was then voting upon the subject.

"Mr. Peabody, you cannot talk to me like that, nor is there a man living with inches enough to tell me that I don't tell the truth."

In his excitement Mr. Fish had moved toward Mr. Peabody, but made no further hostile demonstration. Turning to the directors, he declared that it was his evident intention to delay matters beyond a reasonable limit, and that as he had more urgent business he would leave for his hotel.

As Mr. Fish was passing from the room Peabody arose and called to him. The life insurance man started to say that he was sorry for what he had said, and that, undoubtedly, in the heat of the argument he had overstepped the bounds of gentlemanly conduct. Fish was striving to restrain his face and did not hear Peabody. Some member of the board who was near him said:

"Mr. Fish, Mr. Peabody is apologizing. He is sorry for what he said."

"I have not the slightest interest in what Mr. Peabody is or is not sorry for, and he can go to blazes. Good day, gentlemen."

When this crisp sentence fell upon Mr. Peabody's ears the latter collapsed in his chair and almost lost the supercilious dignity so admirably fitted him. "Oh, my," he gasped, "gentlemen, I assure you that I regret it."

Harriman, who had been watching the proceedings with interest and some amusement, said:

"Oh, never mind him, Mr. Peabody. Let him go and we can get down to business."

RELATIONS OF VANDERBILT TO CONFERENCE

FRATERNAL GREETINGS FROM CUMBERLAND SYNOD READ.

MEMBER OF TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

FOR METHODIST HOSPITAL.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 17.—[Special.]—After the usual exercises at the Tennessee Conference at Springfield this morning, fraternal greetings from the Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in session in Sumner county, was read and the secretary instructed to respond. A communication was read from the Committee of Lawyers appointed by the General Conference regarding the relations of Vanderbilt University to the General Conference and recommending the Tennessee conference as one of the patronizing conferences to unite in investing the title of Vanderbilt in the General Conference.

The roll of absentees showed eleven additional clerical and nine lay delegates present.

The Rev. J. A. Orman and the Rev. William Green, who completed next year their fifth year as members of the conference, were designated to preach sermons at the next conference.</

BY LABORING MEN

Owen Tyler's Addresses Are
Warmly Received.

BRYAN CLUB QUADRUPLLED.

Owen Tyler, Democratic nominee for Mayor, only spoke at two meetings last

It's amazing how quickly the finish on picture frames becomes dull,--and a picture frame with a tarnished finish isn't exactly an object of beauty. GOLDOR ALUMINTIM JAP-A-LAC will produce a beautiful effect, and it does not tarnish nor rub off; or you can apply a coat of DEAD BLACK and give that beautiful, velvety black finish.

SIXTEEN BEAUTIFUL COLORS. SIZES FROM 4"X1" TO 12"X16"

GOLDOR ALUMINTIM JAP-A-LAC

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST CLASS PAINT HARDWARE AND DRUG DEALERS. REFUSE -- SUBSTITUTES

this mode of campaigning until the close of the campaign. Mr. Tyler said last night that the workingmen all over the city were pledging him their support on every occasion, and that he intended to be loyal to them and fulfill

decidedly expensive at \$12 a pound, change marks into their collage, we told that it is composed of the central small portions only of the flowers of the rose, and that it takes 100 to make a pound. Attar of roses sells at \$12.00 per pound, and it takes 100 pounds for nearly five tons, of rose to obtain one pound of the oil.

Aconitine, extracted from the root monkshood, it is said, to be the very strongest, and the most dose being only one hundredth of a grain, it is sold at the rate of \$108 per ounce.

Turning from the vegetable to the animal kingdom, we find that the writer refers to the musk of Asiatic deer, which at \$24 to \$30 an ounce must be a prize to the wealthy collector. It is obtained from a floating, sweet-smelling mass of ambergris is met with and sells at press \$30 per ounce, or \$480 per pound in the case of the finest quality, and is to the diseased bilious product of whale.

come out so loudly in favor of the platform announced by Mr. Tyler. The members of the club cheered him last night when he told them what he would do for Louisville if he were elected Mayor. The meeting was held in a vacant storeroom and at least 300 voters were in the building, while many remained in the street, where a huge bonfire was kept going for some time.

Another peculiar product in use as drug is a solution of the pure venom of the rattlesnake, given occasionally malignant scarlet fever; while I strong, if perhaps hardly less rep give, is powdered cockroach, which six-grain doses, has been prescrib with good effect, it is said, for drop

duo has over 200 members, and it was the intention of the officers to hold an indoor mee ing, but early in the evening it was seen that there was no building in that part of the city that would begin to accommodate the crowd. A flat-bed wagon was hauled up in the street and soon a platform was arranged for the speakers. While the crowd was gathering Capt. Jim Williams made a

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL
[T. A. Day in Catholic Standard & Times.]
I am so glad as I can be;
I seeng, I dance, Signore!
Ah! sooch a lucky man like me

each and every voter to look to his own personal welfare and interest.

* * *

Mr. Carroll Makes Hit.

—

The Hon. Charles C. Carroll was greeted with applause and was applauded often by the voters. He said that Louisville had been under Demo-

You nevva see bayfore!
Eet ees so likk w'en sky ees gray,
Den—queeck!—da sun bust through
An' drivin' all da cloud away—
I tal eet all to you.
My wife an' me we no can gat
To mak' our minds da same,
W'en leetla boy ees com', for w'at
We gonna call hees name.

and great city. He said that there was no need of a change at this time. He said that the citizens wanted to enjoy the privileges that the citizens of other large and thriving cities enjoy. In discussing laws on the statutes that were not enforced he said there

My Rosa, dat's my wife, she say
She gotta besta right
For call da keed her owna way,
An' so, my frand, we fight.
She say she want her fadder's name,
"Giovanni," but, you see,
I want "Giacobbe" jus' da same,
Wheech ees da name for me.
Wal, den dees theeng excite-us so
An' mak' so beega fuss,
Ees com' my reecha Uncia Joe

and I don't think I ever will touch another drop, but because of my personal convictions I do not think that I should say that others should do likewise. It is not my right to say what others shall have or have not."

Mr. Carroll urged the members of the

For feeb'le theengs for us.
 But w'en he find how hard eet seem
 For feeb' he tal us: "Wal,
 I theenk ees best you calla heem
 "Giuseppe" for mysal!"
 Dees mak' da case so bothersom,
 'en brain ees cema whirl;
 I almost weash to keed ees com'
 He gona be a girl.
 Eh? No, he was no borna w'en
 We lighta deesa way.
 No baby cema leevin den,
 But see! ees com' to-day
 Not only w'en of heem, but three!
 Eh? "Treeplets!" Yes, Signore.
 Ah! soocha lucky man like me
 You neeva see bayfore!

his remarks until later. Mr. Tyler did not speak over three minutes, simply alluding to his platform and his record as a public official. Mr. Tyler was loudly applauded and all through Mr. Uri's speech the listeners continued to call for "Tyler."

men's nue Styles

list of good speakers. Arrangements are being made for a rousing mass-meeting at Twenty-sixth street and Broadway on the night of Friday, October 25. The meeting will be held in a large tent. Meetings have been arranged as follows:

acter ad re-
aste. If this
ou seek, exam-
THE FIFTH
UE line of
suits at your
r's.

ey have snap,
vigor in every
For every man

A black and white line drawing of a man in profile, facing right. He is wearing a dark suit jacket, a light-colored shirt, and a dark bowler hat. The drawing is simple, with clean lines and no shading.

mick's Hall, Seventh and Hill streets. Speaking by Owen Tyler, James P. Edwards, R. J. Hagan, Ed. M. Flexner, William A. Perry and William Jacobs.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, AT 8 P. M.
Concordia Hall, Hancock and Jefferson streets.

age, size and
suit to suit in
VENUE line.
on the inside
all fair condi-
of satisfaction to the
nd.
led from \$16.50 to
preciative clothiers.

Thomas Drewry, E. L. Cronk, Ben G. Gardner and Harry Fischer. Speaking at Sixth and Market streets, presided over by J. L. Lenihan. Speaking by James P. Edawrds, William J. O'Connor, James P. Reedy, Gus L. Helcken.

KNIGHT & Co.
York
Exceptional Clothing

-A-L

... Cheap coal and expensive coal

and Payne streets, Schank's Hall. Speaking by A. Hamilton, of Lexington, Thomas W. Drewry, Joseph M. Huffaker and Gus L. Helcken.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 22, AT 8 P. M.

All Wool and Yard-Wide Club, Shelby and Oak streets. Speaking by Capt.

price, but with superior quality
it is with

THE PITTSBURG COAL

Brilliantly Lasts Long

COAL CO.

(Incorporated)

Phone 585.

W. C. Williams

W. C. Williams,
Pres. and Treas.

Courier-Journal.

Published—
DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
Office, cor. Fourth Ave. and Green st.
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to the Courier-Journal and not to individuals.
If writers who submit MSS. for
publication wish to have selected articles
returned, they must in all cases send
stamps. The editors are glad to examine
MSS., but return postage must be included.

TEN PAGES

FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1907

"Business."

Thursday Evening, Oct. 17.—The New York stock market continued active, and ruled lower during the morning, but rallied in the afternoon and final prices were generally higher than on yesterday.

Money on call was strong and higher at 7 per cent, ruling at 6. Time loans were quiet but firm at 6 to 6 1/2. Sterling exchange was steady.

The Chicago wheat market broke sharply, the December option closing at a net decline of 3/4c to 2 1/2c. Oats were off 1/4c to 1/2c and corn was 1/4c lower.

The cotton market was dull and narrow, final prices showing insignificant changes.

The Chicago cattle market was steady, the hog market steady to 10c higher and the sheep market steady to strong.

"The Boss of Breathitt."

The current number of Collier's Weekly contains an article upon James Hargis, of Breathitt county, which should commend itself to the thoughtful, and sorrowful, consideration of every respectable citizen in Kentucky. It is a plain, unvarnished tale of the atrocious murders, and equally atrocious murder trials, that have brought "Bloody Breathitt" and the State into unfortunate notoriety, and advertised to the world for the last four or five years the fact that there has been no serious effort upon the part of the constituted authorities in this State to put an end to a form of lawlessness that is medieval in character.

A majority of the magazine writers have striven to throw the glamour of romance over the mountain "vendetta," and have succeeded in doing so, by eliminating material facts. Richard Washburn Child, the writer of the article for Collier's, has confined himself to the truth, which, assuredly, is "sensational" enough to meet the demands of the most blasé reader. His chronicle of events at Jackson and Sandy Hook, and his conclusions, give us an opportunity to see ourselves as others see us. And when we reflect that the shaping of events in Breathitt was by the killing of James B. Marcum was by no means due solely to the influence of Judge Hargis in his own bailiwick, the spectacle presented is a sorry one indeed.

Each of the so-called "trials" of Judge Hargis and prominent members of his clan has been a deliberately planned farce, the outcome of which could have been forecast by the most ignorant courthouse loafer before the taking of testimony. The only crumb of consolation for lovers of law and order has been the verdict of the Clark county jury awarding the widow of James B. Marcum damages against Hargis and Callahan for having procured the assassination of James B. Marcum. The criminal trials, regardless of what the verdicts should have been, count for nothing, and might as well have not been held. The result has been that the "feud section" of this State, greatly in need of development through the investment of outside capital, has been exploited to the reading public throughout the entire country as a section in which the law is not enforced and in which murder is practiced as a business.

Physicians and Expert Testimony.

Whatever comes of their effort, the resolution of the Kentucky Medical Association to urge upon the Legislature a bill to prohibit expert testimony in the courts of the State has the virtue of high-mindedness and courage.

That a body of physicians should be so disgusted by the sort of expert testimony usually produced in a trial as to wish it permanently tabooed is significant. The average layman has felt for some time that most of the expert testimony given by physicians on the witness stand is rather "expert" in its gymnastic ignorance than in its technical wisdom. Numerous trials have developed the fact that expert evidence is to be had by any side at any time, and by both sides concurrently at all times—for the price. If the prosecution springs a bunch of experts to bolster up its side of the case, the defense comes up smiling with just as much and just as expert and just as reliable and just

as costly—evidence from specialists. The result has been that for the most part expert testimony has not only been valueless in the trial, but it has done real harm to the medical profession by bringing its members into questionable roles and their science into ridicule.

Naturally, if such ideas concerning expert testimony have been forced by observation into the heads of the lay onlooker, even greater feeling on the subject may be expected among physicians themselves—men who hold their profession in highest esteem and deplore any practices that weaken the public regard for it and its members. Their present desire for a law prohibiting expert testimony in Kentucky courts seems, therefore, reasonable; particularly reasonable when it is borne in mind that because of its purchasability and adaptability to both sides its use is futile.

It is easily conceivable, however, that there are cases wherein scientific views and facts from a physician are indispensable. Such cases are extraordinary, but it is their very rarity that makes peculiarly imperative the scientific evidence that a physician and only a physician can furnish. In preparing their bill, therefore, the physicians should consider these exceptional instances and, difficult as the task may be, leave open a way to the employment of such testimony under the circumstances.

Judge Taft at Manila.

The initial experiment to give self-government to the Philippines was being on Wednesday by Secretary Taft. By act of Congress, the Philippine Legislature is to consist of the Assembly and the Commission. The Assembly is elected by the people. The Commission is appointed by the President of the United States, and contains a number of Americans. As no act can become a law without the consent of the Commission, it is apparent that the natives have no power to enact affirmative legislation. The new Assembly is only an experiment, and will tend to show how far the Filipinos are capable of self-government.

Secretary Taft, in his opening address, on the convening of the Assembly, took occasion to repeat his former statements with reference to the independence of the Philippines. He denied that the United States had any intention of disposing of the islands, and this, of course, is conclusive as to the intentions of the present Administration. He did not believe that the Filipinos would be capable of self-government for a generation at least, but said the matter was entirely in the hands of Congress. This, of course, implied that future Congresses may take a different view of the subject from that now prevailing. Naturally Secretary Taft did not care to amplify upon this topic. He was content to say that for the present there is no intention to dispose of the islands, and that he does not believe that the people are capable of self-government now, or will be for years. At the same time he denied that he was disappointed at the inability of the people to govern themselves conservatively, and said he believed that they felt their responsibility and acknowledged the necessity of supporting the American Government.

A majority of the Assembly desire that the islands be free from American domination at the earliest time possible. They were obliged to take an oath acknowledging the sovereignty of the American Government and professing allegiance to it. This may well be treated by the members as simply acknowledging a fact, the existing situation. They were obliged to acknowledge their allegiance to the American Government, but this does not imply that they are not pledged to labor for its perpetuation. They can pass any bills which they desire to see enacted, but the upper chamber, the American Commission, has a complete veto upon any action which they may take. The representatives of the Filipinos, therefore, have only a negative power. They cannot make any new laws or repeal any of those now in force, without the assent of the Commission. They can, however, prevent the enactment of new laws which do not please them. It remains to be seen what course the Philippine Assembly will take under the dominance of men who resent American government. They may pass a number of bills and adopt resolutions unfriendly to the American Government. All these will fall of passage for want of the assent of the commission, but they will be effective in showing the sentiments of the Assembly, and in some degree of the people that elected them. On the other hand, the Assembly may recognize its want of power to enact any measures unfriendly to the American Government, and may refrain from giving expression to its real wishes. In either event its acts are liable to be misconstrued. If it take radical grounds in proposing new legislation unfriendly to the existing government this will be regarded as proof of the incompetence of the Filipinos to govern themselves. On the other hand, if it should pass only such bills and resolutions as are likely to be approved by the commission this course may be taken as proof that the Assembly and the people it represents are well satisfied with the existing government. A middle course may be taken, but it will be strange if the Assembly does not make some efforts to change laws upon which the commission is inclined to insist.

Some of the American residents of Manila thought that Secretary Taft's address was too conservative—that it was intended to placate the members of the Assembly. These American residents are probably "disappointed" with the make-up of the Assembly, and desired that the Secretary should voice their discontent. But it is not easy to see

that there would have been any wisdom in this. The experiment has been entered upon, and the Assembly probably fairly expresses the attitude of a majority of the voters. Whether it does or not, the character of the body cannot be changed until there is another election. Having disappointed any expectations of a disposal of the islands which any of the members of the Assembly may have entertained, and having said that full self-government must be postponed for at least a generation, no good purpose could have been subserved by expressing doubts of the ability of the Assembly to do well the work for which it was convened. In this Secretary Taft seems to have been controlled by good judgment.

It may be doubted whether the new Assembly will do much to simplify the Philippine problem. It is apparent that we are governing an unwilling people. We have spent a good deal of money on them, but we have not won their affections. It is a difficult question to say what ought to be done about the matter, but the present situation is not reassuring.

"What has become of the old-fashioned father?" asks a woman lecturer of a woman's club. "The modern father is a mere source of supplies." The implication is that the old-fashioned kind was different—a part of the family, for instance.

Is the position taken by the orator correct? Is it true that the old-fashioned father has really become rare and that in his place there has arisen "a mere source of supplies"? If so, something should be done to revive the father and bring back into style the man who is the companion and chum of his boys and girls as well as their adviser and financial resources.

Still, it will require more than the word of the lady orator to convince everybody that the old-fashioned father is not in the majority. The average father's heart beats as affectionately for his offspring to-day as did the heart of a father a hundred years ago. He and they work and play together, and there are instances where the father is reduced to a mere source of supplies need not be disputed. These instances, as a rule, are to be found in families of great wealth, where the father is so busy managing his financial affairs that he has no time for his children, and where his children are supplied so abundantly with money that they find too much amusement outside the family circle to subject themselves willingly to the boredom it might, perchance, inflict.

It has become a habit of the modern essayist and club lecturer to lament and berate the materialistic tendency of the times—the supposed disposition of the people of the period to change into marble and of families to lose filial devotion and interest. The habit is based upon extreme and exceptional cases, and, doubtless, in the time of the "old-fashioned father," to which allusion is made, there were to be found examples of the same sort and degree of parental indifference as are pointed out at the present. Fatherly affection and childish home company are human nature, and human nature is so elemental and fundamental that it requires a great deal to revolutionize it. So, for the time being, at least, let the pessimistic declarations of the lady orator be accepted as conclusive. The evidence lacks completeness.

That "Secret Treaty" Theory.

Attention was made in the Courier-Journal a few days ago to the queer notion that has got into some heads that the United States Government has reached an understanding with the German Government for the latter to guard our Atlantic coast with its navy while our own ships are in the Pacific ocean. Among those who have this idea is A. Maurice Low, who tells about it in his Washington letter to that arch-British journal, the National Review.

The correspondent starts off with the assumption that either the Pacific coast is in greater danger than the Atlantic coast, and it is, therefore, the less desperate hazard to leave the Eastern coast defenseless, or, else, the Atlantic coast, stripped of its battleships, is still protected—protected by the fleet of a friendly Power. "Which is that Power?" quite naturally queries the journalist, as a result of his own premises. He can figure out only two that might be at all likely—Great Britain and Germany. He chooses Germany as being more likely, although he does not make very clear why he should eliminate Great Britain so promptly and surely, nor why, as between the two, his choice should fall upon Germany. But Germany is his guess.

Hardly does the correspondent declare this theory than he stumbles across the difficulties that stand in the way of such an understanding. To anyone familiar with the American Constitution, he admits, it seems absurd to talk about a secret treaty, or compact, or understanding, or alliance between the President of the United States and any other ruler or person.

"Constitutionally and legally such a 'treaty' or arrangement, or whatever it is called, would have no more binding force than would a compact between the Premier and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to modify the tariff," runs the letter. "The President has the constitutional authority to initiate treaties, but no treaty is effective until it has been ratified by the Senate; even then it may not be operative if the treaty requires legislation, which legislation is not a province alone of the Senate, but requires also the concurrent action of the House. A 'secret treaty,' therefore—that is to say, a compact between the President and a sovereign—has no place in the American system; it is as unknown in American politics as an affidavit or corruption of the blood is in the modern judicial system of England. A President, if he cared to, might amuse himself by making 'secret treaties' with every ruler, great or small; he might pledge the Treasury of the United States and its naval and land forces; he might sign and seal with all the solemnity attaching to a vital undertaking, but the parchment would be interesting merely as a human document. Treaties, by the express terms of the Constitution, are 'the supreme law of the land.' No man can be expected to know and respect the law of the land unless it has been published so that all shall know it. The very words of the Constitution making treaties the supreme law of the land preclude the possibility of a secret treaty."

But such a consideration as the restriction of the Constitution need not be final, for—
"While it is true that constitutionally and legally there can be no treaty that is not a matter of public record, what is to prevent, it has been asked in many quarters, a gentleman's agreement between the President and a sovereign? An agreement entered into on both sides with eyes open, both sides knowing that its terms cannot be enforced in the court of nations, and yet both willing to enter into it for the sake of certain advantages. On the part of the German Emperor, assuming for the sake of argument that he has no policy toward the United States, it would be a virtually a declaration of the policy of Germany toward the United States, and perhaps incidentally a declaration of German policy affecting other nations in so far as that policy touches the interests of the United States. On the part of the President, it would be a promise that the policy of the United States toward Germany would be to the extent that it lay in the power of the President to control American policy, would not be directed to the injury of Germany."

A "gentleman's agreement" is good! Mr. Low, toward the close of his letter, qualifies his statement by doubting whether really such a formal understanding—such a "gentleman's agreement"—between the President and the Kaiser exists. In truth, he seems unable to convince himself that the elaborate and charming theory he erected and so forcefully defended is in effect.

"The Courier-Journal," our does not believe there has been drawn up a "gentleman's agreement" or any other sort of compact between the President and the Kaiser under whose terms the German navy is to keep a paternal eye on our Atlantic coast. If the real love of Theodore Roosevelt for innovation and political adventure and his autocratic contempt for the Constitution were weighed—specifically, his effort to make a treaty with Santo Domingo without the consent of the Senate—there might be found ground for suspecting the existence of this alleged understanding between him and the German Emperor. In spite of the temptation to do otherwise, the Courier-Journal must stubbornly refuse to take stock in Mr. Low's notion.

The Court of Appeals decides that it is not proven that B. F. French and Alex Hargis aided in hiring the assassins of James B. Marcum. James Hargis and Edward Callahan must pay for the killing. Of course they are not guilty. That question was decided at Sandy Hook in litigation that was epic.

Nobody questions the sincerity of Mrs. Hetty Green, who says it is a crime for a rich girl to marry a poor man. According to the Green code, it is shamefully wicked to let anything prize loose the dollar to which one has once glued one's self.

According to a student of domestic problems it costs \$25,000 to rear a boy in New York. Why not rear him on a Kentucky farm, where he can be grown for \$2,500, minus the product of his useful activities in the cornfield and tobacco patch?

A New York yellow journal contends that investing capital imposes upon others the burden of supporting it. As does, also, by the way, the investment of your brawn in the humble, but useful, calling of carrying a hod.

The "porterhouse steak" originated years ago near Harvard University and went out of use in many places a few years ago because the beef trust put the price where the common people could not reach it.

A woman eighty-six years old sang to prisoners in the Bangor jail the other day, but almost anybody could sing to an audience that could not resist without saving through iron bars.

The Queen of Spain is growing unpopular because she dislikes bull-fights. Being a perfect lady and a successful queen in that country is somewhat difficult.

President Roosevelt swam 400 yards in Bear Lake and got 8,000 yards of honorable mention in the columns of the American press.

Casale Chadwick was a crook. She died in jail. The moral is that there are grafters and grafters and some of them run in hard luck.

Up in New Brunswick, N. J., a monkey has been sent to jail, which event is viewed with alarm by the Newport missing links.

The Alabama Representative's bill to make the District of Columbia "dry" will be put to sleep by the Irrigation Committee.

Dr. Long cannot charge President Roosevelt with any great amount of cruelty on this particular hunt.

It takes nine tailors to make a man, but his wife's one milliner can break him.

The earthquake was under the ocean or the seismograph is a nature faker.

HER SIDE OF CASE

Set Forth By Mrs. Stonestreet in Statement.

DISCREDITED BY MR. PUQUA'S REVERSAL OF DECISION.

DISCLAIMS ALTOGETHER PERSONAL FEELING IN MATTER.

TRUSTEES OF DISTRICT 59.

Regarding the controversy arising over the action taken by Mrs. Rosa A. Stonestreet, County School Superintendent, relative to the trustees of County District No. 59, in the neighborhood of Bueche's Station, Mrs. Stonestreet yesterday prepared a statement giving her side of the case. The intimation had been made that she was inspired by personal feeling against Mr. Stivers and fellow trustees, which, however, she emphatically denies.

The question arose over the charge which had been made against Mr. Stivers and his colleagues to the effect that they had employed Mrs. Stivers to teach the school in the district when she did not hold a certificate. After trial Mrs. Stonestreet found them guilty and removed the trustees from office. However, they took an appeal to James H. Puqua, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who took an opposite view of the case from that arrived at by Mrs. Stonestreet. He restored the trustees. In the meantime Mrs. Stonestreet had secured a State certificate and was employed by the old trustees when they were restored.

Mrs. Stonestreet's Statement.

Mrs. Stonestreet's statement is as follows: So much has been said in regard to the case of Mrs. Stonestreet and the trustees of District No. 59, that I feel it is my duty to myself a statement is due the public.

Mr. Lou J. Stivers, wife of L. J. Stivers, has been holding a position as teacher in this county for the past four years, according to Section 150 of the Code of Kentucky. She is a person having taught eight consecutive years in the same county, under first-class certificates, obtained as heretofore provided, may have the last one renewed annually for four years by the County Superintendent. She is therefore, a teacher for Mrs. Stivers to pass an examination and receive a first-class certificate, and she was so certified.

On August 1st, of August, 1907, the last teachers' examination for this county was held at the Courthouse. Mrs. Stivers was an applicant at said examination. County certificates are of three grades, first, second and third. A first-class certificate requires an average grade of 80 per cent, upon all subjects of the county examination. A second-class certificate requires an average grade of 75 per cent, and the lowest grade on any subject shall not be less than 60 per cent. A third-class certificate requires a general average of 65 per cent, and the lowest grade on any subject shall not be less than 50 per cent.

Superintendent Puqua graded first papers. I did not grade Mrs. Stivers' papers of the August examination, but all of her papers were forwarded to Superintendent Puqua, who graded them. His grading was as follows: Spelling 87, reading 84, and arithmetic 84. Included with the papers was the following letter:

"August 1907.—Mrs. Rosa A. Stonestreet, Louisville, Ky.—Dear Mrs. Stonestreet: I have graded the spelling, reading and arithmetic papers of Mrs. Stivers sent to me. I have been as liberal as my grade and mark would permit. It is useless for me to waste any more time on the remaining papers. Her certificate is not a first-class certificate. I feel sorry for Mrs. Stivers, but cannot do otherwise. Very truly yours, J. H. PUQUA, Supt. The papers and letter are filed in my office and they can be seen at any time."

One month from the date of Superintendent Puqua's grading of the papers of Mrs. Stivers, a certificate was issued to her by Superintendent Puqua, which requires a general average of 80 and on no subject lower than 60 per cent. Superintendent Puqua's grading of examination papers of Mrs. Stivers was as follows: Spelling 87, reading 84, and arithmetic 84. Included with the papers was the following letter:

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POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

Set Forth By Mrs. Stonestreet in Statement.

DISCREDITED BY MR. PUQUA'S REVERSAL OF DECISION.

DISCLAIMS ALTOGETHER PERSONAL FEELING IN MATTER.

TRUSTEES OF DISTRICT 59.

Regarding the controversy arising over the action taken by Mrs. Rosa A. Stonestreet, County School Superintendent, relative to the trustees of County District No. 59, in the neighborhood of Bueche's Station, Mrs. Stonestreet yesterday prepared a statement giving her side of the case. The intimation had been made that she was inspired by personal feeling against Mr. Stivers and fellow trustees, which, however, she emphatically denies.

The question arose over the charge which had been made against Mr. Stivers and his colleagues to the effect that they had employed Mrs. Stivers to teach the school in the district when she did not hold a certificate. After trial Mrs. Stonestreet found them guilty and removed the trustees from office. However, they took an appeal to James H. Puqua, Superintendent of Public Instruction, who took an opposite view of the case from that arrived at by Mrs. Stonestreet. He restored the trustees. In the meantime Mrs. Stonestreet had secured a State certificate and was employed by the old trustees when they were restored.

Mrs. Stonestreet's Statement.

Mrs. Stonestreet's statement is as follows: So much has been said in regard to the case of Mrs. Stonestreet and the trustees of District No. 59, that I feel it is my duty to myself a statement is due the public.

Mr. Lou J. Stivers, wife of L. J. Stivers, has been holding a position as teacher in this county for the past four years, according to Section 150 of the Code of Kentucky. She is a person having taught eight consecutive years in the same county, under first-class certificates, obtained as heretofore provided, may have the last one renewed annually for four years by the County Superintendent. She is therefore, a teacher for Mrs. Stivers to pass an examination and receive a first-class certificate, and she was so certified.

On August 1st, of August, 1907, the last teachers' examination for this county was held at the Courthouse. Mrs. Stivers was an applicant at said examination. County certificates are of three grades, first, second and third. A first-class certificate requires an average grade of 80 per cent, upon all subjects of the county examination. A second-class certificate requires an average grade of 75 per cent, and the lowest grade on any subject shall not be less than 60 per cent. A third-class certificate requires a general average of 65 per cent, and the lowest grade on any subject shall not be less than 50 per cent.

Superintendent Puqua graded first papers. I did not grade Mrs. Stivers' papers of the August examination, but all of her papers were forwarded to Superintendent Puqua, who graded them. His grading was as follows: Spelling 87, reading 84, and arithmetic 84. Included with the papers was the following letter:

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